

Intervention: Mixed-income housing

Finding: Insufficient evidence to determine effectiveness

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities | <input type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State public health departments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policymakers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Background on the intervention:

Among the most prevalent community health concerns related to family housing are both the inadequate supply of affordable housing for low-income persons and the increasing spatial segregation of households by income, race, ethnicity, or social class into unsafe neighborhoods. The increasing concentration of poverty caused by segregation can result in physical and social deterioration of neighborhoods as indicated by housing disinvestment and deteriorated physical conditions and a reduction in the ability of formal and informal institutions to maintain public order. Mixed-income housing attempts to remedy these problems.

Findings from the systematic reviews:

A systematic review conducted by Anderson, et al., found that the effectiveness of mixed-income housing developments could not be ascertained because of a lack of comparative research. The CDC Task Force on Community Preventive Services concluded that insufficient evidence is available on which to base a recommendation for or against creation of mixed-income housing developments that provide affordable housing in neighborhoods with adequate goods and services. See the link below for more information about mixed-income housing.

Limitations/Comments:

As demonstrated by the lack of research, it remains unclear how to effectively improve social connectedness of neighborhoods in order to improve health outcomes.

Additional information:

[Guide to Community Preventive Services](http://www.thecommunityguide.org/social/Default.htm) - <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/social/Default.htm>

References:

Anderson L, St. Charles J, Fullilove M, Scrimshaw S, Fielding J, Normand, J. Providing affordable family housing and reducing residential segregation by income: A systematic review. American Journal of Preventive Medicine 2003; 24(3S): 47-67.